almost everywhere exceedingly heavy, and both parties made the greatest efforts to carry the day. The result is that the Republicans, as far as heard from, have made upprecedented gains in nearly every township, have carried a number of Democratic strongholds hitherto con sidered impregnable, and almost every close county in

Lafayette, which, in October, 1866, gave the Johnson Lafayette, which, in October, 1826, gave the Johnson candidate for Congress 405 majority, now rolls up a Republican majority of over 400 in a very heavy vote—a sain of fully 909. Tippecanoe County, one of the largest in the State, which Purdue (Johnsonite) carried in 1826 by a small majority over Orth (Republican), has now given from 1,200 to 1,400 Republican majority; and, what is most significant, and shows conclusively how exceedingly popular the impeachment movement is in Indiana, the Hon. G. 8. Orth, the Congressman from this district, whose renomination was considered extremely doubtful up to the day when he voted for impeachment, was renominated at the Republican primary elections, held yesterday in this County, by the overwhelming majority of 2,001 votes over such able and popular competitors as Col. W. C. C. Wilson, Major-Gen. Lew. Wallace, and others who stumped the district and were defeated because the people desired emphatically to indorse Mr. Orth's vote for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

The other counties in the district have done equally well, and it is now believed that the Republicans carried every one of them. In 1866 we lost four of them, and the Democrats counted confidently on electing their legislative tickets in a majority of these counties next Fall. The result of yesterday's elections has shown them that their expectations are doomed to bitter disappointment.

The most gratifying intelligence reaches us from the XIth Congressional District. The constituents of Schuyler Coltax have done better than ever before. The Democrats have lost a number of their strongholds, and their vote has been everywhere so materially reduced that the district cannot have given less than 5,000 Republican majority. This is the stirring response made by Mr. Colfax's constituents to the vote of their distinguished representative for impeachment, and to his indorsement by the late State Convention for the Vice-Presidency.

Apprehensions were generally entertained lest the recent establishment of a number o candidate for Congress 495 majority, now rolls up a Re-

tories, and founderies in the Terre Haute district should materially reduce the Republican majority there; but the result of yesterday's elections, as far as heard from, proves that these fears were ill-grounded. Our friends have handsomely held their own, and even gained some lownships which hitherto always gave Democratic ma-verities.

jorities.

But the most cheering news comes from the 1st (Egyptian) Congressional District, where Democracy hithertoruled supreme. The heavy losses which the Democrats sustained there yesterday clearly indicate that they will lose the district at the Congressional election by a majority equal to that by which they invariably carried it up to this time.

The Registry law has done much to keep fraudulent voters from the polls. The Democrats are shouting over Connecticut, and try thereby to hide their extreme mortification at the result in Indiana.

## POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Democratic State ticket of Louisiana havng been withdrawn, there are only two tickets in the field, one headed by Warmoth, and the other by Taliaferro. It is likely, says The New-Orleans Picayune, that the mass of our conservative people will prefer to vote for their present State officers; but as to Governor, they will be compelled to choose between the carpet-bag can didate and Judge T., who, though nominated by the colored people, is charged with being a Conservative.

James E. English, over whose election as Governor of Connecticut the Democracy have rendered themselves hoarse to inarticulation, was burned in effigy during the war for his indorsement of Lincoln's Emanci pation Proclamation and general war policy, by these same nutmeg Democrats.

Gov. Jenkins of Georgia denies having advised non-action on the part of the Conservatives in the approaching election.

The Hon. William A. Graham of North Caro tina has written a letter in which he argues against the propriety of the people of North Carolina adopting the The Nashville (Tenn.) Press calls on either

Senator Rodgers or Gen. Cooper to withdraw as Republican candidates for Congress from the State at large. It says if both persist in running, an inglorious defeat awaits the Republican ticket. Col. William Phillips of Pittsburgh, in answer to a call signed by over 1,400 prominent Republicans

of Alleghany County, Pa., declines to become a candidate for Congress in the XXIIId Pennsylvania District. He is President of the Alleghany Valley Railroad. A call has been issued for a Maryland State

Convention, in Baltimore, on the 6th of May, for the ostensible purpose of "reorganizing" the Republican party in that State. The movement is strenuously opposed by The Baltimore American, and other Republican papers. Every Republican paper in Alabama, with one

single exception-that of The Nationalist at Mobile-have the names of Gen. U. S. Grant of Illinois for President, and the Hon. Richard Busteed of Alabama for Vice-Presi dent, flying at their mastheads. The Montgomery Sentin

This is a fair expression of the Republican party of Alabama, and, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts on the part of some to prejudice the Republicans of Alabama against the fidelity of Judge Busteed, this fact proves that the party entertain the fullest confidence in him, not only as an officer of the United States Government, but in the correctness of his party faith.

I. W. Hayne declines a Democratic nomination in South Carolina, and advises every white man to ate against the new Constitut

The Railroads terminating at Chicago will pass delegates to and from the Republican National Convention free of charge, upon the application of the Chair man of each State Republican Central Committee for a sufficient number of tickets for their respective delega-

The Hon, H. H. Starkweather, member of Congress from the Third District of Connecticut, has published an address to the Republicans of this district, congratulating them on the fact that they have increased their majority in nearly every town in New-London and Windham Counties, and predicting that, in November, with Gen. Grant as their leader, the State will be trinmph-

The New-Orleans Picayune suggests that the Democrats nominate Gen. Hancock for President, "the man who has proved the best friend the South has had since the war ended, and whose brilliant career as a soldier should gain for him every Northern vote which is not sworn away to Radicalism."

Judge Irwin of Georgia has a letter in an Augusta paper in which he says:

Augusta paper in which he says:

The accounts I have received are the most flattering from all parts of the State except yours, from which I hear nothing definite. Bullock can easily be beaten by 25,000 votes. I shall publish an address to the people, recommending Gen. Gordon. I hope every friend of our good old State will exert himself for him. Cherokee will do her whole duty. The Belvidere Intelligencer proposes John L.

Blair, esq., as the next Republican candidate for Gover nor of New-Jersey.

At the city election in Beaver Dam, Wis., the entire Republican city ticket was elected for the first time in several years, so that the Republicans have control of the Council and City government. Last year the Democratic Mayor had over 100 majority. This year Republi-

This is the sort of fustian dealt out to Georgians by The Columbus Sun :

"A startling rumor comes from Washington, that the Radicals there are speculating on making all possible capital out of the remnant of Thad. Stevens's life by as sassinating him, and creating the impression that the murder is a deed of the 'Rebels.' They argue that this would but shorten his life by a few useless days, while the benefit to 'the cause' would be incalculable.

The Republicans carried the City of St. Paul, Minn., at the late charter election, by 375 majority on the largest vote ever polled.

Denver, Colorado, elects a Republican Mayor

The Hon, Wm. D. Porter declines the Democratic nomination for Governor of South Carolina. He says he does not consider it necessary or expedient to name candidates for State officers at this election, and that, under the proposed Constitution, he is ineligible to That it would be gratifying to Mr. Colfax to

receive the support of New-Jersey in the Convention there can be no doubt. In a letter to a gentleman of Newark, who had apprised him of the feeling in that State, Mr. C. says:

"At Chicago, the first question above all others should be as to who would best strengthen the Grant ticket in the doubtful States—the real battle-field. If that selects another, I shall say Amen with all my heart, for with me all personal considerations are subordinated to the success of the cause we love, and we must save the country from that hast calamity of all, Democratic and Rebel rule. If I should be nominated, I should regard it as a high honor, because conferred despite locality, and should be especially proud of the vote of New-Jersey, because it is the home of my ancestry."

The Hantford Times, by all odds the most in-

The Hartford Times, by all odds the most in decent and reckless Brick Pomerey Democratic organ in the Eastern States, overflows with such shameless items

Gen. Sickles is neither an eloquent speaker nor a pro-found statesman or thinker. But he takes great pains to go about and cabibit his crutches. There are thousands of men as good as he is in the country on crutches who keep quiet and will never vote a Radical ticket.

The Richmond Enquirer is flattering the North Carolinians, and urging them to defeat the new Constitu

"Not only are the boundaries of Virginia and North Carolina coterminous, but the people of the two States are singularly homogeneous, and possess many of the same virtues and noble qualities of head and heart. They are flesh of one flesh and hone of one bone, and from the earliest colonial times have been united by the closest

## THE DIAMOND MURDER.

A CASE FOR GOV. FENTON'S PARDON. One of the most singular cases of murder recently known in New-York was that of Sigismund Fellner commonly known as the "Diamond Murder." We propose to give a short review of this case, for the purpose of showing the probable guilt or innocence of the man who is now suffering a life-time imprison-

ment on conviction of being the guilty party. A middle-aged, stout, healthy gentleman, named Sigismund Fellner, came from Germany to this country in October, 1861. It appears that he left Germany under circumstances that indicate some family difficulties, and probably he carried away property not legitimately his own. Fellner was a passenger in the steamer Bavaria. When he landed he had some difficulty with the Custom-House authorities in regard to diamonds in his possession, but this was satisfactorily arranged, and in due time he was a boarder at the Prescott House in Broadway.

On the same steamer were two women with whom Fellner became acquainted and very intimate. These were a Mrs. Marks and her sister Albertina Pflaum. These women went to No. 45 East Broadway, and Fellner visited them almost daily during his brief life. The house was one of suspicious character, and the women were generally believed to be common prostitutes. The girl Isabella gave out that she was to be married to Fellner; she stayed with him at the Prescott House as his neice several nights, and their intimacy was constant. That Fellner was much enamoured of the young woman was certain, and that he gave her rich presents of money and jewelry is

also known.

Fellner landed here on the 10th of October. He had no business; he had valuable property, or was supposed to have, in diamonds and money; he could not speak English, and got the girl Albertina to assist him in clearing his property at the Custom-House. Four days after he landed he spoke to a young peddler somewhere in Broadway, near Wallst. The peddler was a German, but could speak English; he had his arm in a sling; he had been at work in a percussion cap factory, and had been injured by an explosion. This peddler was Ignatz Ratsky. He was a mere boy, of slight frame, little strength, and that reduced by the injury to his arm. Since that injury he had tried to get a living by peddling small articles, and had got permission to stand in front of the store No. 43 Whitehall-st, for that purpose. Ratsky had served as a Union soldier in the War-honorably, we believe. When Fellner became acquainted with him, he professed warm friendship, took him to his lodgings at the Prescott House, paid his bill there, and finally went away with him to his (Ratsky's) boarding-house, in Carroll-st., Brooklyn. Thenceforward until Fellner's disappearance on the 18th (not a very long period) the two were evidently much together. They seemed to be on the best of terms, and Fellner appeared especially fond of his new friend, so much

Pflaum. Ratsky tells various conflicting stories about what Feliner said as to going West; at one time he was going to California, at another to Chicago. The theory of Fellner's conduct is that he had done something in Germany that might lead to his pursuit, and he became nervous about remaining in the city. According to the prosecution, he (Fellner) asked his washerwoman, on the day of his disappearance, to do up some linen for him as he intended to leave there the next day.

so as to take him to see his mistress, Albertina

Now let us see how the parties stand on the day of the disappearance of Fellner. He has been in the country only eight days. He has a considerable sum of money and jewelry which he carries in a belt or his pockets. Ratsky may know this fact; his mistress certainly does, as she helped him to get the diamonds from the Custom-House. Fellner takes this Ratsky as an interpreter, puts all confidence in him, goes to his house, takes him to see his mistress, and treats him every way as a friend.

On the 18th of October, 1861, Fellner asks to have his linen ready soon, as he is going to leave. He goes to New-York with Ratsky. They stop at a store on Broadway, and Feliner buys some underclothing; he offers a French bank note in payment; the shopkeeper does not change it, and Fellner borrows a ten dollar gold piece of Ratsky, pays \$6 50 for the goods, and puts the change in his own pocket. Hence the men went to East Broadway, and Fellner had an interview with his inamorata. About 9 o'clock the men left the house, and this was the last trace of

Fellner until his dead body was found four days afterward on the beach near Port Monmouth, N. J., 21 miles from New-York.

So far as direct testimony goes, there is not one word to implicate any human being in the murder. All we know is that Fellner was traced to that house in East Broadway, and that he left there in company with Ratsky. The prosecution allege that Ratsky induced Fellner to go, at half past 9 at night to the uninhabited and lonely boat-house of the Yacht Club at the foot of Court-st., and there killed him. A single glance at the evidence with regard to time and distances will satisfy any one that killed him. A single glance at the evidence with regard to time and distances will satisfy any one that this was simply impossible. It was at most but little over an hour from the leaving of No. 45 East Broadway, New-York, before Ratsky was at No. 3 Carroll-st. in Brooklyn. It would have required smart travel in the most direct route to have done this, even though he had used a carriage on this side. Yet we are asked to believe that a mere boy, of little physical strength, and that little reduced by a wounded arm, induced a brawny man of 900 pounds weight to take a walk away out to Gowanus Bay to a lonely spot, with no purpose under heaven that could be deemed honest; that when there this weak boy got Fellner's dirk, prevailed upon him to take off his overcost and undervailed upon him to take off his overcoat and under-coat, and then and there stabled him 22 times near the heart, took his belt with the money and dia-monds, threw the body into the water, and within nonds, threw the body into the water, and single hour appeared at his boarding-house with the murdered man's bundle of underclothes and cane, eaving over \$100 in gold in his (Fellner's) pocket, eaving over \$100 in gold in his point. With re

leaving over \$100 in gold in his (Fellner's) pocket.

Let us dwell a moment upon this point. With regard to the act of murder, it is worth while to remark that the idea of a man being stabbed 22 times, nearly all the blows being within a hand's breadth, and all the strokes being exactly horizontal, is a little too much for belief. If Ratzky induced Fellner to go to the boat-house at that late hour, and killed him as the wounds prove, he must also have induced Fellner to take off his two coats, present him (Ratzky) with his dagger, and lie down on his back while Ratzky did the butchery. That the stabbing was done while the victim was standing is impossible; that he could have survived the third or bing was done white the victim was standing is impossible; that he could have survived the third or lifth blow and kept his feet is highly improbable; that every one of these wounds was made by a directly vertical stroke is almost certain; hence Fellner was not clothed nor standing, but was partially undressed, and lying prone on his back very likely in drunken or drugged stupor—the only position in which such wounds could have been inflicted. Another point: When the body was found the condition of the flesh and the freshness of the blood indicated that death had occurred within a much shorter period than four days. But this, perhaps, may not be trustworthy testimony. The number and nature of the wounds is a different matter. They were never inflicted upon a man wide awake ber and nature of the wounds is a different matter. They were never inflicted upon a man wide awake and standing on his feet. And had he been struck down by the first, is it likely that Ratsky would have gone on chopping him up instead of searching for his property I And supposing him to have taken the property, he must have opened his clothes, pulled up his shirt, and taken off the belt, and (as the clothes were not disturbed) have carefully replaced shirt and pantaloons, and deliberately buttoned them before pitching the body into erately buttoned them before pitching the body into erately buttened them before pitching the body into the water. Where are the evidences of struggle? Not upon Fellner; not upon Ratzky; not on or near the boat-house, so far as any one knows. And here again comes the question of time. Is it possible that the most expert assassin could compass this work within sixty or seventy minutes? Emphatically, no. Fellner was murdered; of that there is no doubt. Fellner was murdered; of that there is no doubt. No such murder was ever committed without a metive, for it was deliberate, and the absence of the jewels shows that it was probably accompanied by robbery. Now, who had the motive † So far as Ratzky is concerned, it is not in evidence that he ever had one dollar of the property. No one has ever traced a diamond or a foreign bank-note to him. At a little after 10 o'clock on the night of the supposed murder he appeared at his boarding-house, apparently heated with fast walking, having Fellner's bundle and cane, which were sure to be identified bundle and cane, which were sure to be identified but not the overcoat, on which so much stress was laid), and asked if Fellner had got home, saying he

had missed him on the boat.

Ratsky's story is this: He last saw Fellner on the Hamilton—ferry-boat. They sat a moment in the cabin, when Feliner handed to Hatsky the cane and bundle, partially took off his overcoat, and walked out upon the deck. Ratsky saw no more of him. On landing at the other side he asked the ferry-master if such was a proposed or the saked the ferry-master if such was a proposed or the saked the ferry-master if such was been saked the ferry-master if such was been saked the ferry-master if such was been saked the sake if such a man had gone out, but the ferry-master did not know. (Why was not this ferry man called as a witness?) Ratsky called Fellner, heard no answer, supposed he might have gone toward home, and im-mediately followed briskly to overtake him.

Here let us say we are compelled to take Ratsky's story because the poor fellow was not defended at all. A friendless foreigner on trial for his life, prosecuted by the vast power of the State of New-York. was not

in any sense protected. Two so-called lawyers, Edwin James and Sidney H. Stuart, both of fragrant memory, contented themselves with objecting to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, so far as their professional aid went, allowed this boy to be sentenced to death without interposing anything that had the first appearance of a defense.

Ratsky says Fellner went out upon deck some minutes before the boat started. Where did he go! Nine out of ten would say that he went back to No. 45 East Broadway to see his mistress; that he there made merry; that the women were fully aware of his intention to leave town; that they saw in that act the loss of their great resource for money (for Fellner had lavished large sums upon them); that Fellner was prevailed upon to stay one more night Fellner had lavished large sums upon them; that Fellner was prevailed upon to stay one more night with his mistress; that he was taken, possibly, to some more secluded house—say in Hoboken—and there kept as drunk as possible; that he was, on the following night, killed by one or both of these women, and his body taken by some of their bawdy-house confederates and thrown into the river.

Now, let us point out a few facts to show the probability of this theory:

1. Feliner was stabbed more than twenty times. A man would not have given the fifth blow. None but a woman's hand would have been so extrava-

gant.

2. He must have been lying down, since there was very little blood upon his clothing. Had he been stabbed by Ratsky at the boat-house, the blood would have spouted in a deluge from him. He was lying on his back, probably dead drunk, and the blood fell into the cavity of the chest.

The gold in his pocket was not taken. That gold

was doubloons got in change after he left the ferry boat, and while at East Broadway earlier in the was noubloons got in change after he left the ferry boat, and while at East Broadway earlier in the night in answer to a request for money, he doubtless said he had no small change. Had he got the change while Ratzky was with him, would that smart youth have taken a bundle that could have been easily identified and left a hundred dollars in coin that was beyond the possibility of trace! The women did not know that he had got his French bank note changed, and so did not search for this gold. changed, and so did not search for this gold.

changed, and so did not search for this gold.

These and other points will appear more clearly from the following more extended synopsis:

By the fact that the women were in possession of all the knowledge relating to the property held by Fellner, and that they were in a condition to put themselves in possession of that property in such a way as we have assumed.

That Fellner had been a condition to put themselves in possession of that property in such a way as we have assumed.

way as we have assumed.

That Fellner had, previous to the commission of the murder, intrusted to Albertina and her sister, more than to any other persons, the custody of valuables belonging to him, and that the evidence tends to show that on several days before the Friday of the alleged assassination, diamonds which had been held by him, had either been hypothecated or sold through the intervention of these women.

That the intimacy between the diamond brokers, whose connection with this case is shown by the testimony, and the women Marks and Pfiaum, was

testimeny, and the women Marks and Pflaum, was exceedingly close and confidential, and that one of these brokers, who certainly has not been subjected to that legal criticism upon his conduct which it de-serves, resided at Hoboken, at a point convenient for the perpetration of the crime under such circum-

the perpetration of the crime under such circumstances as have been assumed.

That subsequent to the murder, the diamonds, which had been in the possession of Fellner, in some unaccountable manner, came into the possession of these women, and of the diamond brokers, with whom they were more or less associated; whereas it at no time appears, nor can we assume it probable from the surrounding circumstances, that they were ever in the possession of Ratzky, or that Ratzky could in any way have transferred them from his own custody to that of the women.

That the position, the number, and the character

That the position, the number, and the character of the wounds upon the body of Fellner all show, according to the belief of scientific men who have examined this matter, that they were indicted while he was lying in a prostrate or horizontal posture; that they must have been made when he was in a condition to render no physical opposition whatever; that their number is so great as to refute at once the idea that they could have been inflicted by one who committed assassination in haste, and to whom time was an important element in avoiding detection upon the spot or damaging suspicion afterward; that they were so close together—frequently separated by only a few lines—that it is almost impossible to be-

they were so close together—frequently separated by only a few lines—that it is almost impossible to believe that they could have been inflicted in the dark or by the hand of a confused or excited person.

That when the body of Feliner was found, and upon making the post-mortem blood followed the knife of the surgeon. All physiologists agree, that in consequence of putrefaction, death of the muscles, and a consequent decay of the capillary structures, the flow of blood coarse, undergordinary structures, the flow of blood ceases, undercordinary circum stances, within a period of 48 hours after the occur stances, within a period of 48 hours after the occur-rence of what we denominate death. In a case of drowning, where, owing to the interposition of an-other element, the water, putrefaction progresses more rapidly, it is even doubtful whether there is any motion of the blood after so long a period as 48 hours. Yet we are asked to believe that after this holds had bein in the water for more than four days. any motion of the blood after so long a period as 48 hours. Yet we are asked to believe that after this body had lain in the water for more than four days, and after it had been floated hither and to, in the manner indicated, there was still a sufficient active vitality in the capillary system to induce a considerable discharge of blood upon the entrance of the surgeon's knife. The question thus involved is one which more properly belongs to those whose scientific education has been in this particular direction; but even the minds of ordinary students cannot fail to see the vast improbabilities which attach themselves to it.

After the arrest of Albertina and her sister, and while they were in prison together, Albertina was frequently heard in her delirium to inter remarks which indicated she was conscious of having been upon a boat, and that she protested most vehemently against something which was proposed to be done?

against something which was proposed to be done'there. May not this have been the expression of a remorse which it was impossible for her to conceal, and which prompted her to the commission of the terrible act of self-destruction?

If Fellner, as is probable from all the circumstances of the case, carried his jewels in a belt about him, it would have been impossible for Ratsky to have removed it; while, upon the other hand, its removal would have been entirely simple, if we can assume that he was lying in bed, and in a helpless condition. The woman, Albertina, virtually acknowledged her guilt, by committing suicide in a station-house; while the woman, Mrs. Marks, who seems to have been the chief devil of the tragedy, after first appearing in a condition of absolute mendicancy and poverty, in

condition of absolute mendicancy and poverty, in New-York city, begging for alms from door to door, suddenly figured—attired in a style which indicated the possession of opulent wealth—on board a California steamer, and, it is alleged, has since been the proprietor of one of the most fashionable and extensive houses of prostitution in San Francisco.

It is not very remarkable that a man perfectly in-nocent should, in his excitement over such an event, tell strangely contradictory stories. Ratsky doubt-less did so. Why? Fellner had abscended from his less did so. Why? Fellner had absconded from his wife and family, and, it is supposed, with other men's property. He feared pursuit; changed his quarters at the hotel for more retired lodgings; became suspicious of the women he had made his confidents; he talked of going to distant places, to throw pursuers off the scent. Ratsky found in him a kind friend, and readily fathered these deceptions to favor him. That he should fly just on the eve of arrest is not so wonderful. He was a stranger in a strange land; he had no friends ever this one now dead; no money to fee lawyers (as save this one now dead; no money to fee lawyers (as his infamous desertion by James and Stewart showed); and so he ran away, changed his name, and showed); and so he ran away, changed his name, and sought the only safety that appeared possible. He knew that if it was shown that he was the last person seen with Fellner that his case would be hard. Now upon this flight the prosecution strongly rely. "Why," they ask triumphantly, "did Ratsky rnu away?" We answer with another question: "Why did Albertina Pflanm commit suicide immediately after her arrest?" If a flight to St. Louis is a confession of crime, what is a flight from time to eternity! If Ratsky thought to escape by going to Missouri, how sure did Pflaum escape by going to the grave! And why did both women at various times incoherently talk about putting somebody in a boat, protesting that they did not do it? We need not pursue the argument. Ratsky was hastily tried two years after the murder, and convicted mainly by defauit. He had no defense. The conduct of the case was an insult to the idea of jusvicted mainly by default. He had no defense. The conduct of the case was an insult to the idea of justice. A newly-chosen District-Attorney fleshed his maiden sword in this unresisting victim. The lawyers for the defense, to their everlasting disgrace be it said, did not attempt to prove even good character for their client; they made a feeble effort to dispute jurisdiction, which was just no defense at all. Even the Judge who scatteneed Ratsky was ignorant of the law touching the case, and coolly turned him over to the hangman, when he owight to have known that his victim had at least one year of life gnaranteed by the statute, and then could be executed only by the order of the Governor. So the whole affair was bungled and blundered through, and, if there is anything trustworthy in probabilities, an innocent young man was sent first to the gallows, and subsequently to State Prison for life, while the real culprits went entirely clear.

In view of these peculiar circumstances, we claim

life, while the real culprits went entirely clear.

In view of these peculiar circumstances, we claim that Ratsky should be at once pardoned. He has suffered six years of imprisonment; he has shown in all that time the most exemplary character—on one occasion preventing a general escape of prisoners from jail; he is deemed innocent by almost every man who has investigated the affair, and a great number of prominent citizens unite in recommending his release. For our part (the writer speaking for himself) we have no doubt that the nurder was done by one or both these women. A few days after his

himself we have no doubt that the murder was done
by one or both these women. A few days after his
disappearance, if we recollect rightly, one of
the reports about Fellner was that he
was last seen with a woman in a ferrybeat going to Hoboken. Whatever facts there may
have been to clear Ratsky, none were adduced on
the trial. It is a glaring outrage upon law to condemn to death a man who has not had a full and exhaustive defense. For a prosecutor to set up his
fancy theory, and run it unopposed to a verdict of
guilty, as in this case, is a fearful stretch of power.
That public prosecutor cannot to save his life go over
the ground and find time to do the deed for which
Ratsky is in a felon's cell, within the time shown
upon the trial. It is a physical impossibility.

But we will not repeat the circumstances. We have
read and pondered the evidence, and cannot resist
the conclusion that an innocent man has been sent

read and pondered the evidence, and cannot resist the conclusion that an innocent man has been sent to the State Prison. We have said little of Ratsky's story, and nothing of his history. That is verified by documents procured since the trial. We hope Gov. Fonton will speedily take up the majter and

give it careful investigation, fully believing that he must come to the conclusion that justice and duty call for an immediate pardon. THE WHITE FAWN.

AS SEEN BY A COUNTRY MERCHANT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I seldom come to New-York for goods, since it is generally cheaper to buy in St. Louis or Chicago, particularly in these fluctuating days, when we are obliged to watch prices; and we keep our stock good by giving orders to commercial travelers who come to our stores. But as I had raised a fair crop of wheat on my own land, and having bought several thousand bushels for goods, I got the whole milled, making the finest quality of St. Louis flour, and shipping it here, I came on myself to be sure of getting the highest price. Eastern merchants are not accustomed to such outside business, but if we would keep our customers we must deal in everything the people have to spare, even for, poultry, and paper rags. When I commenced trading I looked on this kind of traffic with disgust, for, having been brought up in New-England with what advantages culture brings, I was quite fastidious; ibut after having gone through almost every variety of life in a new country, and having been as good as " broke" several times, I have come to consider the common honorable, because it is the basis of whatever is high and difficult to attain.

Now, having visited the spectacle of the White Fawn in your city, and willing to give you my views, I have written the above to show you that these views come from a new stand-point, in comparison with those presented by your dramatic critic, so far as I have seen, and they will be expressive of what most of the people of the country would think did they visit the White Fawn. I do not say that the sight was new to me, for I wienessed similar exhibitions nearly 20 years ago, but I had never seen anything on such a grand scale, or where any similar performance had settled down on such a permanent sis as to furnish, from season to season, the leading attraction to strangers. Now, I am by no means straight laced; still, I must say that I have no greater interest than in the preservation of the liberties of our country; and I believe that this cannot be done except in the practice of as much virtue as human nature will permit.

The White Fawn, as I saw it, is called a burlesque; but it is without coherency. The comic scenes are few and poor, except that one representing water animals and as to the Fawn itself, it is nothing but a name, for it appeared only once, and then as a figure, not as a living being. So far as the play goes, the plot and story are of no interest, and there is not an idea, good or bad, in the whole of it, and thus the art lies in dividing the play into parts, which correspond to intermissions, and which are witnessed as a relief from the other part of the exhibition, which, though pretending to be incidental, is the main feature, for without it the rest would sink with the weight of its own worthlessness. Connected with this hypocritical and pretended play are gaudy scenes, some having a little merit, others to the contrary; crowds of Oriental and Nubian soldiers, in tin helmets; poor clowns and poorer kings, and a company of half-dressed, fullpadded young women, all in apparel that glitters with slik, spangles, and glass boads, and said to cost in the oufit \$160,000, which seems to me dear-bought goods. Of course there are the usual trap-doors, sham cottages, paste board statues, painted fountains, and unsteady structures, common to the stage, which, being connected with the play, make a series of scenes as heavy as lead. But when, without the least call, connection, or necessity, the play is broken in upon by the appearance of the dancing

emen, singly, in pairs, or in groups, numbering in all as many as thirty, the real object of the performance begins to be manifest. The curtain arose at 8, and dropped at 11 o'clock, and for three long hours a large and apparently respectable audience witnessed the scenes that were prosented with profound attention. I was surprised to note so little applause, for, though the spectacle is confessedly popular, and had already been presented over sixty nights, only a few manifested outward pleasure, and the people sat hour after hour perfectly quiet, gazing at those dancers, and seeming to me either fascinated or amazed. I remember very well that long ago, when La Bayadere was played in St. Louis, the applause if such it could be called, was more astonishing than anything I had ever heard. To a great extent the audience was composed of merchants, barkeepers, and river-men, with a fair proportion of ladies. When the female dancers began to expose their persons, the applicase consisted of storms of claps and stampings; but when the exposure increased, and reached its full extent, though not to as great a degree as in the White Fawn, a series of screams and yells arcse so loud, so terrific and unearthly, that they seemed to come from infuriated creatures, not from human beings. I can explain the difference in no other way than by supposing the New-York audience so reflued, and perhaps so religious, as not to permit itself to be carried away.

These dancing women, as may be supposed, are as good-looking as can be obtained. They are generally young, and, if old, such arts as are known to make them look young are used. Their dress can be described in a few words. It is fastened to the lower point of the shoulder by a narrow band; it crosses behind along the diddle of the shoulder-blades; in front across the middle of the breast; it extends nearly 12 inches below the hipjoints, and the arms are bare. The lower limbs seem tightly covered with a thin flesh-colored fabric, and this is met at the base of the body by a garment of some kind of illusion goods, similar to what we used to sell for Grecian luce, lying in layers or puffs, and totally concealing all that part of the body. The feet are elegantly and lightly clad. The dancing is mostly confined to making a display of the lower limbs, and a common and often repeated posture is to stand on one limb and to raise the other so as to form of the two a right angle. The latest improvement in this school of art and high culture requires a male assistant, who receives the dancer, in the midst of her dancing, upon some part of his person, so that her head and shoulders will be downward and fronting, or sideways to the audience, while her feet are in such a position that the illusion goods are displayed. One great feat is to have two at one time hang over his shoulders, or he, and several other dancers, combine to obtain positions that will give variety to the display. If this description is imperfect, I am certain that many of

your readers will be able to correct me.

The next most important object is the audience. riend had furnished me a glass for the occasion, which, though not much dissimilar to those in fashionable hands, was made for another purpose, was of great power, and I sould see which of the dancers were powdered, which had painted earmine lips, and which were padded. It was so powerful that what to most others appeared as charming faces showed me anxious and distressful eyes, and for the second time in my life I learned that a woman may have the most enchanting smile on her lips while her heart is sinking with despair. As the hours passed one exposure was followed by another, and, if possible, by a new one. The gaze of the spectator became rigid, each sat like a statue, and tired nature found relief in long drawn, fluttering sighs. It was about an hour before the continued repetition began to have much effect, which was marked by each ceasing to whisper or to smile. Evidently there was a determination to show no emotion, and to the last to gaze unmoved. But some are so constituted that, whatever may be their culture and refinement, they do not have this power, for these insensibly relax; each new exhibition was an assault upon an ex-posed and crumbling fortress, and, as such applause as arose at St. Louis was suppressed, the nerves alone could give an expression. Every man who goes to such a place at once looks to the ladies in the audience, for he wonders what it is that can be attractive to their eyes. To every man the first sight is repulsive, and it can be no less so to a woman. The change in the mind seems to come gradually and by a process similar to acquiring a hking for unnatural, or even disgusting stimulants. We know a little, but perhaps enough, of magnetic influences, and it is not jimprobable that a woman's ideas in such a place are second-hand. In easting my glass around the audience, near the close of one of the most noted displays, I saw several ladies with trembling lips, but in a moment they assumed finetr (accustomed firmness. Finally, with little beauty and less meaning, with a confusion of fern leaves, a reclining of partly nude figures, of ascending and descending designs, and amidst a gleaming and glare of various colored lights, the curtain fell on the infamous soene. Half stifled by the close air, choked and partly benumbed, the audience slid away like a guilty throng, many huskily remarking to others upon the splendor of the

closing view.

The intention of the managers undoubtedly is to make money, and, having studied human nature, they found it easiest to debauch it. One of my first impressions on beholding so many young women capa ble of adorning society, and being made happy, yet so lost to shame, was that they felt it would be a greater shame to earn an honest living, or that they had sought it in vain. Turning to the audience, I could not helping thinking that each had a poor opinion of each. The lady coming in with a gentleman either had been cold to her husband, or had left him, or was in a fair way to leave him, or she had never been married, but had better be; that gentleman, bringing a lady whose train swept the nisie, had other claims far away, or his domestic life was feverish and unhappy; and the young men, coming by themselves, had come to lay the founda-tion for domestic infidelity, and for a waste of opportunities and means. The saddest sight was in the young couples, with rosy cheeks and hopeful eyes. How many sittings are required to corrupt a young girl I do not know; but I felt that no place can equal this for de-

bauching the soul, and that when a girl, at last, is delighted with these scenes, her day of ruin cannot be far away. For, before one comes to admire these things, the finest sensibilities must be shocked beyond expression, and modesty—that especial jewel of the human soul—must be degraged to the dust. To sit in that place, soul—must be degraged to the dust. To see hour after hour, calls into being such a feeling as never hour after hour, calls into being such a feeling as never hour after hour, and arises in any intercourse between those who love, and who hope to be united, or between those who have been united long, and it is unknown in any other cor life. I would liken it to a mephitic vapor from the sea of torment and death, which finds an unguarded entrance to the soul and wanders from cell to cell in the remote and profound depths of our being, till, at last, it omes into time and the present, and grapples with all

the sweet charities of the heart. The White Fawn is an evidence of a want of a correct idea of beauty. The sense of sight is incapable of forming a full estimate of the female form, or of a painting or of any natural and beautiful scene; for if nothing i left to the other faculties, nothing to ideality and the imagination, the object is shocking and deformed. To one of refined taste, of a properly balanced mind, and an honest soul, no greater insult, no more contemptible imposition, can be presented than the White Fawn, and it is deserving to be met with inexpressible scorn. Whenever the boundaries which are fixed by nature are passed, beauty fades away. The White Fawn is a search beyond these boundaries, for that which never shall be found; but instead spectres shall arise which will gather to them selves irresistible power, and they will drag their victim beyond help or hope. The first lesson unmistakably given to the human race, and in the May morning of the world's existence, was that there are things we need not know, and that in seeking to know them we pick up the fruit of the fatal tree.

How feeble are these words! With our wealth, educate tion, and refinement, with improvements on every hand, and with everything that could make us happy, except a knowledge of what happiness is, we are not going to stop at any White Fawns. Emboldened by the silence of the laws, by the gradual growth of debauchery, by the taste for strong drink, both in women and men, and impelled by a greed for pleasure, we will accumulate still more corruption and obscenity. For already a company has arrived in this city from Paris, fully prepared to give the public, so soon as the poison of the White Fawns and the Black Crooks shall have done its work, the next leason, and this not only in New-York, but everywhere through seaboard and interior cities, till at last other Neroes and Caligulas shall reappear in the full light of the blazing

In looking over this whole matter, I have been pain fully impressed with the thought that, if the churches of the country, and particularly in your city, had been faithful to their trust, these things never would have appeared; and if you are not tired of me, I will try, before I return, to give you my views on this branch of the sub-SANGAMON.

ject. Your friend, Courtlandt-st., N. Y., March 21, 1868.

MEXICO.

GENERAL STATISTICS-COMMERCIAL COMPARI-SON-IMPORTS AND EXPORTS-PRODUCTS AND RESOURCES - IMPORTANCE OF A SPECIAL TRADE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES. rom Our Special Correspondent.

The present need of Mexico is an opportunity for the United States. This opportunity is signalized by the diplomatic withdrawal from the Republic of the three powers which conspired against her autonomy. Chief of these, commercially, was Great Britain, whose exports to Mexico, at date of last reckoning, were three times as great as those of France and the United States. Great Britain has, in fact, occupied the place in Mexican trade which of right and nature belongs to the neighbor republie. Viewing these facts, together with the want and the prospect of such an advantageous treaty of commerce as will go more than haif way to meet and encourage the material progress of Mexico, any statistics of this Repubic cannot be uninteresting. Such a treaty would aid immigration ; help Mexico to meet the locomotive, and ther go with it-but to proceed.

The statistics in point bring us no later than 1860, but, considering the constant interregnum of war since that time, they furnish a tolerable standard. The experts of the time, they furnish a tolerable standard. The experts of the United States to Mexico, in 1858, were but \$0.315,825—the sumjof her Mexican transactions in 1859 and 1869 not more than \$9.000,000. About the same time, those of Great Britain amounted to \$33,000,000, includes the far greater part of specie shipments. The relative values of commerce are well set out in a statement of imports made in 1857 by Mr. Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, once Minister of the Treasury, and brother of the present Premier, Mr. Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada. The following extracts will suffice:

From England. \$12,500,000 From Germany. \$1,850,000 France... 4,500,000 Spain... 700,000 U. States... 4,500,000 Mexican imports in 1857,

U. States. 4,500,000
These are the large figures of Mexican imports in 1857, e total of which was \$25,000,000. A late table presents e aum of foreign exchanges at \$54,000,000 annually, with distribution mainly as follows:

Exchange with England. \$33,400,000
Exchange with United States (1853). 8,700,000
Exchange with France. 5,500,000
Exchange with Germany. 2,000,000
Exchange with Spain. 1,200,000
Silver shipments from Mexico amounted annually to out \$23,000,000, and of this sum but \$4,342,535 went to the about \$33,000,000, and of this sum but \$4,342,335 went to the United States, while nearly every dollar of the balance was taken off in British vessels. During eight months of the year 1856 specie exports from Vera Cruz were \$6,245,000 to Great Britain, and \$858,443 to the United States. In all these cases the same losson is taught. We see that Great Britain had more than one-half of the foreign trade of Mexico, and the United States about one-fourth that of Great Britain, and less than one-sixth of the whole, their specie shipments being in still inferior proportion. At the same time the exports of the United States in 1858 to the island of Cuba were more than \$14,000,000, or four times the value of those sent to Mexico. I believe it was estimated some years ago by our present Charge d'Affaires, Mr. E. L. Plumb, that if the United States trade with Mexico were raised to the same amount that it sow its with Cuba proportionate to population, it would be \$237,000,000 annually. United States trade with Brazil was at least \$1,000,000 greater than that with Mexico at date of our last statistics. Comment upon these facts and figures is almost superfluous. Steam and enterprise have augmented the Cuban commerce of the United States. The same powers, urged and fostered by a special treaty, might accomplish wonders for our trade with Mexico. It is a pity that this trade is but \$8,000,000 out of \$54,000,000; that out of a total South American trade we gather but \$12,000,000. These figures are cotemporary with the latest Mexican statistics.

The following table exhibiting the foreign commerce of

Moxican statistics.

The following table exhibiting the foreign commerce of certain countries on the American continent, was compiled from the latest returns available at the time of the last statement of Mexican trade. It is highly interesting as an index of the inferiority and neglect of the commerce of Mexico:

Total Foreign Average

Total Foreign Average Population. Commerce. pe 8,283,088 \$54,000,000 30,500,000 607,257,571 2,571,437 81,101,265 Countries. Mexico. United States..... . 2,571,437 86,352,354 79,001,545 31 6

Other west limits islands. 2,327,152 100,000,000 of General Cuba, with one-sixth of the population of Mexico, has nearly double her foreign commerce, with an average per capita alimost five times greater. To make the case still plainer, the imports of Cuba were \$39,000,000 to Mexico-size,000,000, and her exports \$40,000,000 to \$28,000,000 of Mexico-the average per capita of the latter in exports being \$3.38; that of Cuba, \$02.28. In like manner Canada ord the West India Islands show a superjority over Mexico-the average that of the properties of the condition o Mexico—the average per capita of the latter in exports being \$\$ 38\$; that of Guba, \$\$2\$ 28. In like manner Canada and the West India Islands show a superiority over Mexico, notwithstanding her advantages of population, products, and resources. Giving Mexico only the average of trade for the whole of South America of about \$6\$ per head, her imports ought to be double what they now are. The same reasoning will apply to exports. Interior peace, American steamers, and a number of good rallroads will greatly multiply these. Regarding commerce, still another fact is worth attention. Out of a total of \$82,000,000 of British imports for seven years, cotton manufactures were \$57,000,000, and linea, \$12,000,000. Yet American cotton goods are preferred in Mexico, because the quality and fabric of those sent from the North are better, particularly in the commoner kinds worn by laborers. What prevented the factories of the North from having a fair share of the Mexican cotton business? Nothing but British shrewdness, assisted by the diplomatic monchalance of our representatives.

In 1800 the interior commerce of Mexico was estimated to be more than \$400,000,000, as we have learned from the

sentatives.

In 1860 the interior commerce of Mexico was estimated to be more than \$400,000,000, as we have learned from the Omadro Sympotice of Mr. Lerdo. Manufactures were valued at \$00,000,000 annually. Estates were 13,000,000 worth \$720,000,000, and town property \$630,000,000, or a total of \$4,355,000,000, or an average of \$463 per head. You are several times ahead of these figures at home, but they will serve for the working out of a sum in taxation any time the new Minister of Hacisnda and the commission of Congress choose to cultivate this field of finance. On a basis of 13,000 estates, rating them only at \$400,000,000, it has been reckoned possible to more than supply all the deficiency in the budget after collecting customs, and this with a tax of a few per cent. The budget of the Republic will probably reach to more than twelve millions for the year, not counting interest upon the foreign debt. Supposing that only eight millions are to be raised from customs, there remains but four millions to be collected in other ways.

In 1830 Mr. Lerdo reckoned the agricultural products of Mexico at \$200,000,000. During the 17 years that have

In 1836 Mr. Lerdo reckoned the agricultural products of Mexico at \$200,000,000. During the 17 years that have passed since then, it is fair to say that this sum has increased to \$200,000 at least, or about \$30 per head, notwithstanding the depreciative tendencies of protracted war. Maire, frijoles or black beans, bananss, and platanss, and chile or red pepper, which constitute the main subsistence of the poorer classes, are, with a slight exception as to the banans, casily grown in all parts of the country. Granaditas, a fine fruit of the paw-paw kind; zapotes, in several varieties; oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, pineapples, chirimoyas, probably the most peculiar and hixurious of all, are the distinguishing fruits of Mexico; but, beside these, are a multitude of others, including the melon variety, and some dwarf specimens of apples and peaches. It would seem that nearly every known fruit and grain can be grown in Mexico. Corn, rye, wheat, barley, rice—the latter yielding a kind of upland crop in certain parts of the liters coliente—can be cultivated with ready success. Rice is, of course, the product of special and damp or marshy localities; but the other grains are general and abundant. The States of Michoacan, Jalisco, and Ginanajuato boast a respectable product of silk and beeswax, the latter constituting the material of the cunning wax-work for which all the churches of Mexico are noted. Common and sweet potes. product of size and beeswax, the latter considering the material of the cunning wax-work for which all the churches of Mexico are noted. Common and sweet potates, beans, lentels, pears of several kinds are also among the common products. The magney plant, out of which is extracted the line national drink of pulque, and manufactured thread, iwine, and paper; the oppol, the national cactus, from a species of which is taken the brilliant dye

of the cochineal insect; the cactus family at large, prodigy in appearance, if not in number, and of extenordinary fiber, very little utilized in fabrics; cace, from which the fine chocolate of Mexico is made; coffees, unsurpassed in the world; cotton, tobacco, anis, vanilla, sarsaparilla, and olivez, are among other natural and horticultural features of the Republic. The coffee of Oxdova is famous for the strength of its aroms; and it is estimated that a coffee production in proportion to that of Brazil would give Mexico 20,000,000 per annum to export under this head. The sugar-cans grown in iterracaliente, flourishing fields of which are to be accessed to the contribution of the sugar-cans grown in iterracaliente, flourishing fields of which are to be accessed to the contributed 25,000,000 B., is about 15,000,000 B. per year. Tobacco is worth \$1,000,000 per year to Mexico, when it might yield much more; and the cochineal in Oaxaca also amounts to \$1,000,000 per annum. There is no doubt that the productiveness and natural ferrility of Mexico are susceptible of great development and utilization. It is contended by some of the mill-owners here that the tough maguey fibre will not pay the cost of paper-making; but the vast quantities of the agave and cactus species on the mountain sides and in the valles of Mexico must provoke invention and enterprise to some greater and more diversified use of their unequaled nerves and sinews than exists at present. Thread, rope, twins, paper, wrappings for bageage, sacks, rugs and some other things, are made out of the fiber of the maguey, and most of them by hand, for the Indians who make them have no idea of the value of time, and the common needs of brute living are cheap. Flax and hemp grow largely and luxuriantiy in the south of Mechoacan, and are turned into excellent fabrics. Cotton is said to propagate itself in fierra caliente, as nothing comes to blight it, and labor is required only for its weeding and gathering. Its product, however, seems to be out of all proporti

cipating her children from drudgery and stolidity, utilizing her natural products, and multiplying her manufactures.

These manufactures are estimated at \$12 or per head or about one-third of the average per capita in the United States. Sugar is grown and made in an ancient fashion on haciendas in Vera Cruz, Mexico, Tabasco, Yucatan, Guerrero, Michoacan, and Jalisco. Chiunahua is able to make 25,000 barrels of wine and 11,500 of brandy per year. Pulque, Mescal, Aguadiente, Tickeeling—three of these pure alcoholic liquors—are extracted from the maguag plant, one of the linest, largest, and hardlest in the vegetable kingdom. There were about 50 cotton factories in Mexico, making thread and brown cottons, sarafes and vebosos, and a lew finer cloths. About ten woolen factories were, at hast advices, operating in the State of Mexico, and States in immediate vicinity, additionally to hand-looms in several parts, by which frieze, serge, and blankets were fabricated. At most of the factories goed work was done in fine cloths, carpetings, baze, and fashiels. In Puebla and Guadalajara were more than to machines for silk handlowork, producing \$6,000 m of silk twist in a year. Eight paper factories are established in the States of Mexico, Fuebla, and Jalisco, supplying not only the press but other uses, out of material of extension of the factories goed work and procedule were made in Puebla and Guasjuato. Guadalajara and Mexico excelled in earthen war, in making which the Indians are industrious and ingenious. Fine steel and silver ware is to be found in Puebla and Mexico. Thread of silver and gold, wire-work, and some fancies of the same material are said to be patent to laboring Mexico. Harness and Tuscan cloths made of maguey fibers, soap and candles, and some other articles of use and ormanent belong likewise to Mexican manufacture. In Mexico, Michoacan, Durango and Oxaca, an excellent quality of tron is made, speculating from the basis of the computation which the Mexican statisticum made more than tes years ago, and years ago, and that, apparently, from stale figures, there cannot be less than 120 considerable mills and factories is Mexico at the present day. Another statement exhibit that in the year 1856-57, there were 47 cotton factories in various places in the Republic. These factories employed 121,354 spindles, and consumed 124,353 quintals of Cotton. A quintal is 100 pounds. The average price per piece of fabric (a piece being 27 yards by § yd.) was less than 44 %, and the maximum 86. The factory was, at least, \$15, and at most \$34, so that cotton in Mexico is beyond all question a paying business. Notwithstanding a deficiency of water-power in many parts adjacent ito production, there is room in Mexico for much more than the present manafacture. The great water-power of the Orizaba neighborhood has only begun its usefulness, and so of some other regions. In the States of Mexico and Puebla mills labor under the disadvantage of having too little water in the dry season, and too much during the period of rain, while accidents of discoloration are liable at intervals from the sudden turbidness of the mountain torrents. Still the good water-power which Mexico possess here and there has never been adequately employed, nor is it likely to be till steam and the railroad encourage its liberal use. On the whole the exhibit of Mexican manafactures proves that while they are still in a rude and primitive state as to methods and implements, their capacity is many times greater than their present work and yield. Out of every branch of Mexican industry more might be made, and it will be a wonder if in time the others and quely of the maguey are not turned into a more various and general use than now appears.

CONCERNING THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

To The Editor of the Tribune SIR: During my excursion through the Empire State, after my return from Europe, I hear that a rumor, entirely groundless, is affoat in regard to the Cornell University. Great many whom I meet are under the in pression that the classical studies are to be excluded from this institution. For the truth of this rumor there is not the slightest authority, and God only knows whe has put it in motion; it is a legend of fliaceid contour without any validity at all. The liberal founder of this w institute of learning, for which we all best dant success, has plainly expressed himself to the contrary; and my friend, the Hon. Prof. Andrew White, the President elect, has lately had an article inserted in this paper in contradiction of this counterfeit report. But fame rescit cundo, says Virgil, and one voice more to annihilate the effect produced by this spurious story now bruted abroad, may perhaps not be unavailing. Being well acquainted with the founder, as also with the whole plan of the University, which the President elect has submitted to my perusal, I can with all boldness state, that the very reverse is the case. Professors of the highest classical crudition to be found on this continent will be appointed, who will interest themselves in imparting to the juvenile minds the beauties of Virgil and the strains of Horace, who will instruct them in admiring the art of Demosthenes, the forsenic elequence of Cicero, the pure diction of Livy, the skill of Sallust in drawing portraits, the concise style of Tacitus, in which every word is characteristic of the object of the writer, and make them feel in studying these models, how reputable it will be to follow their steps, and acquire some portion of their peculiar merit. I, therefore, say with Ovid: "Percusal mali rumores." I am, &c.,

April 4 1888.

April 4, 1868.

THE CONDITION OF TENNESSEE. To the Editor of The Tribu SIR: The State Board of Immigration, while directing me to visit several of the Northern States, expects me to state such facts as may serve to throw proper light upon the social condition of the State. It is in accordance with these directions that I beg to say to you that, while I am far from denying that in some parts Tennessee great disorders exist, I am at the very desirous to have it distinctly understood that there is a very considerable portion of the State where this is not the case, and that, while there are some lawless meal guilty of acts of violence, a large majority of its citizens of every shade of political opinion oppose the course of these men, and are endeavoring to arrest it. If it were otherwise, how could Northern capital be so confidently invested in the mines at Ducktown, the Zinc works at Mossy Creek, the Iron founderies in Greene County, the Coal mines in Anderson County, or the Marble quarries of Hawkins for how could multitudes of Northern farmers feel encouraged to select Tennessee as their permanent home! When the Members of the Congressional Committee, after having visited most of the Southern States, arrived last Summer in the City of Nashville, they were struck by the fact that things in Tennessee looked very much as they look at home—an experience which, I think, is shared by many of those who visit our State. In conclusion, let me say that, when on the 23d of March, this city was visited by a snow-storm, I stood on the top of Lookout Mountain intensely enjoying its invigorating and exhibitanting air. We are now in the midst of another snow-storm, and I carnestly hope that, attracted by the delightful climate of Tennessee, many of our Northern friends will visit our beautiful mountains and valleys this Summer, and will then judge for them-selves whether there is any good ground for the whole-sale condemnation now visited on our State from see many quarters.

Yours, very truly, Hermann Bokum. not the case, and that, while there are some lawless mea

A TRIBUTE TO HENRY BERGH. Epes Sargent of Boston, though unacquainted with Mr. Henry Bergh, has written him the following complimentary letter:

with Mr. Henry Bergh, has written him the following complimentary letter:

HENRY BERGH, ESQ.—Dear Sir: I am glad to see by your published letter that your do not mean to shandon your efforts in the cause of Preventien of Cruelty to Animals. I have sympathized with all your efforts, and you may be sure there are many from whom you may never hear who honor you for what you have said and dene in behalf of those creatures of God which cannot do or speak for themselves. The notion of Des Cartes, that animals are mere machines, has done much, doubtless, to reconcile philosophers and theologians to the heartless tyranny of man over dumb animals. But when we recollect that some of the profoundest thinkers, both of the past and present, have found no escape from the conviction that there is a spiritual principle significant of continuous life in the brute, we may more forcely recognize the injustice of those views of the nature of the brute which lead many persons to acquiesce in the present system of ourrage, neglect, and cruelty. Whether there be a spiritual principle or not, our duty is equally clear. Indeed, if the poor brute have nothing in the future in store for him, the more reason there would be to a generous mind that his brief mortal lot should not be embittered by harsh treatment. The extent of cruelty practiced in taking cattle to market and to slaughter-houses can hardly to calculated. Who cannot see in the nervous shuddering and instinctive horror of the beast brought to the slauchter the manifestation of a consciousness almost human in its development in hope, dear Sir, you will never tire in your good work, but go on with the assurance that you have the approbation of good men and angels, and of God himself, in your noble task. The thoughtless may cer, and the interested may assail, but you will be the winer, for truth must always win, sooner or later. Evens thus